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The CIA gets a new deputy

hen the White House announced the retirement of Admiral Bobby Inman as deputy director of the CIA two weeks ago, members of both parties on Capitol Hill loudly lamented the loss of their favorite spy. Who, they wondered, could they possibly trust and respect as much as Inman? The Reagan Administration came up with a successor last week who pleased many of the doubters. He is John N. McMahon, 52, now the No. 3 man at the CIA. Said Washington's Democratic Senator Henry Jackson: "He's a first-rate pro." Observed Admiral Stansfield Turner, who headed the CIA from 1977 to 1981: "John McMahon is the most well-rounded intelligence professional in the U.S. today.'

McMahon joined the agency in 1951 after graduating from Holy Cross College in Massachusetts. He spent the next eight years overseas (the CIA refuses to give details) and returned to the U.S. in 1959 to work on the top-secret U-2 spy-plane program. In 1965 he was named deputy director of the agency's Office of Special Projects; six years later he became head of the Office of Electronic Intelligence, which is responsible for the CIA's eavesdropping operations. After moving through a series of high-level jobs during the 1970s, McMahon was placed in charge of clandestine operations in 1978. Three years later CIA Director William Casey tapped him for executive director, a post from which he has run the day-today operations of the agency.

Some members of the Senate Intelligence Committee are worried that although McMahon has held a number of

senior posts at the agency, he may lack the analytical skills for his new job. There is also concern that McMahon lacks the clout and independence to push successfully for his own policies, and may not stand up to Casey. Some Senators feel that the CIA director is too eager to expand his agency's intelligence-gathering opera- McMahon tions within the U.S. In-



man, by contrast, had headed the National Security Agency before joining the CIA in 1981 and had already built up his own constituency within Congress.

McMahon will almost certainly be confirmed by the Senate. Hearings are expected to begin later this month, with a vote likely by early June. If McMahon clashes repeatedly with Casey, observers predict, he is independent enough to follow Inman's footsteps-right out the door. Said one former CIA official: "He's nobody's patsy. He has his pension and can leave when he likes.'